REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,575.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,945 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,975 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Madras	
,, Carwar	5	,, Muslipatam	19
,, Barakel	9	,, Coconada	20
,, Alleppy	9	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Tuticorin	11	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Colombo	12	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Negapatam	16	,, False Point	23
,, Pondicherry	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aicheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 892 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Monies, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSSORAH	21
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomerah	21
,, Gwader	8	,, Fao	21
,, Jask	10	,, Bushire	23
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Baharein	24
,, Linga	13	,, Linga	27
,, Bushire	15	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Fao	17	,, Muscat	31
,, Mahomerah	17	,, Kurrachee	Sept. 5
Arrives BUSSORAH	18	Arrives BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 892 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Monies, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, of each month. and BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8		
Port Said	26	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14-10		
Marseilles	63	35	16		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
RUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

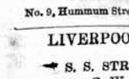
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

No. 9, Hummum Street. C. GRONDONA, Agent.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

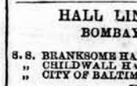
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain R. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	488	.....	...	9th August.
TRINACHIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
ITALIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. Y.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship TIVERTON, Cowley, Master, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist &c.,&c.

4 cases boiler composition.
A quantity of sundry iron of machinery.
1 bale damaged grey shootings.
On account of the underwriters—
Ex Sir John Lawrence.

G P | 630 81—2 bales damaged grey shirtings 7 lbs. by 45 inch.
,, | 733, 787, 739, 748—4 bales do. 81 lbs. by 39 inch.
,, | 717-721, 723, 725—7 bales do. 11 lbs. by 54 inch.

AUCTION SALE OF NAVY BISCUITS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

About 24 bags of Navy biscuits in good order.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Glass Chandeliers with Drops, Glass Brackets Wall-shades which can be used both by Gas and Candles Time-Pieces of New Design, Nine Casks of Glassware, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following :

An invoice of 3, 4, 5, and 6 light-glass chandeliers with drops, glass bracket wall shades, drawing-room fountain, time-pieces of new design, palanquin time-pieces with and without alarm, &c.

2 casks of kerosine and gas spare globes.

1 case of white Albert and ruly drops of 3, 3½, 4 and 5 inches and also spangles of different sizes commencing from No. 1 to No. 6.

1 case of toys of various sorts consisting of omnibus, shigram, buggy, guns, swords, piano, wax dolls, rabit, dogs, earthen gilled toys, railway, dressed dolls, charms, and other varieties.

A few lots of household furniture belonging to a gentleman changing his residence, the same consisting of blackwood dining table and chairs, drawing-room table and chairs, teapoys with marble slab, washing table, screen, partition, a large size black wood bedstead, bathing tub, easy chairs, commodes, dispense tables, pictures, &c., &c.

By order of Messrs. Ardaseer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Moore and Co., of their mark.

Per ship "Marlborough."

9 casks of glassware.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods :—

6 bales grey blankets 9 cwts.
6 cases ball thread 16 oz.
3 bales printing papers 40 by 27.
25 drums raw linseed oil.
1 case saddle.
5 cases eau de cologne.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet ..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COCOANUT DAY.—The HINDOO Community are hereby informed that the ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, will, with the consent of the Port Trustees, take place at MODY BAY.

The Public will not however be prevented from having access to Back Bay at Chowpatty and by the Crossings of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

F. H. SOUTER,
Bombay, 1st August 1876. Commissioner of Police.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the Rules and Rates of Commission of the Chamber, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th July 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of PREMABAI *alias* LALVOW, Widow of LOWJEE OOKA, deceased.

CURSONDASS RUNCHORDASS, Guardian and next friend of his Daughter, DUTTABAI *alias* RADHI, an Infant ..... } Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by the abovenamed applicant, for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION being GRANTED to him on behalf of his aforesaid Daughter DUTTABAI, claiming to be the only next of kin to the GOODS, CHATTLES, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of PREMABAI, the abovenamed deceased, the Widow of LOWJEE OOKA, the maternal grandfather of the said Duttabai, limited to the period of her minority.—Dated this 1st day of August 1876.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. p. s.		Rs. s. p.			Rs. s. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13	4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6	8
22	26 3 8	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	32 1	4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11	4

BOMBAY :
Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Rail.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay ..... Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormasjee Bomanjee Bookseller; Hormond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ..... Rellner & Co.
Bangalore ..... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay ..... Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..... "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Jeolaee ..... Curnetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora ..... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee ..... "Sindian" Press.
London ..... G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mooltan ..... Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Poleamund ..... "Observer" Office.
Poona ..... Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED by an EUROPEAN of 15 years' experience, a situation as above. First-class Testimonials. Address OMEGA, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, small quantity Machin's BEER and STOUT in pints; also a few cases SHERRY, Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLD FOR INDIA.—In the Press and shortly will be published : GOLD FOR INDIA ; or Remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects and Remedy ; by LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. Terms moderate. Address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	49 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	31 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	28 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	18 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs. 30 0 16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity ..... 20 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	50	0	27	8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	0 ...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	49	0	26	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	30	0 16 8
DRY SILLERY	41	0	22	8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27	0 ...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	44	0	...		HOCHHEIM ..... Rs.	26	0 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38	0	19	8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26	0 ...
NIERSTEIN	28	0	15	0	LAUBENHEIM	19	0 11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	44	0	24	0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	36	0 20 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	35	0	18	8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30	0	16	8	WINNINGEN	21	0 ...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	43	0	23	8	FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	0 ...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36	0	20	8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs.	10	8	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	22	0 12 0
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines }		13	8	7 12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	27	0 15 0
MEDOCK, Superior		16	8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	33	0 17 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	32	0	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	20	0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24	0	...				

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	31	0	17	0	BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19	0 10 8
POMMARD	26	0	14	0	CHABLIS	17	0 ...
MACON	24	0	13	0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40	0	22	0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	40	0 22 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit ..... Rs.	32	0	...		WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	21	0 ...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28	0	...		Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23	8 ...
COGNAC, Pale	24	0	...		HENNESSY'S BRANDY	23	8 ...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	8	...		Do. do. **	32	8 ...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28	0	...		Do. do. ***	34	8 ...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23	8	...		MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0 ...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	8	...		MARTELL'S do.	27	0 ...
					EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	30	8 ...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4	0	2	4	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.	1	8 ...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ,,	3	12	2	0	MILK PUNCH ..... ,,	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2	12	1	8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ..... ,,	...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... ,,	7	0	3	12	GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.	17	0 ...
Monastery ..... { Yellow ... ,,	5	12	3	0	ORANGE WINE ..... ,,	...	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... ,,	3	12	...		ORANGE BITTERS ..... ,,	18	0 10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... ,,	3	8	2	0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... ,,	44	0 27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... ,,	3	4	...		POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE ..... ,,	3	4	1	12	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE ..... ,,	3	4	1	12	WINE BITTERS		
ANISETTE ..... ,,	3	4	...				

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES,

BY DOBBS, KIDD & Co., DE LA RUE & Co., WHATMAN, &c.

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER.

A paper of very pleasant surface, by Dobbs, Kidd & Co.

LARGE 8vo. per 5 quire packet	Rs.	2-12	Envelopes, square, per 100 ..... Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st AUGUST 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool telegrams report an activity to which the Cotton Market has long been a stranger, the day's sales being estimated at 18,000 bales, and prices 1/16d. per lb. higher in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach, Mid. Orleans and Good Fair Westerns on the spot. Arrivals are also higher, G.F. Westerns 1/16d., G.F. Tinnivelly 1/16d. and G. F. Dhollers, with the G. F. clause, 3-16d. per lb. from the last quotation. On the present level prices have improved about ¼d. per lb. from the lowest point touched about three weeks ago, and as the moment there is every appearance of a further rise. Piece Goods in Manchester are very firm, and are likely to improve as the season here draws on; money is cheap; Continental affairs have a more settled appearance; and lastly, the statistical position of the staple is of itself comparatively strong.

Saturday's telegram from New York quotes no change of any kind, ready Mid. Uplands being still 11¼ cents; October shipment 11¼ cents per lb.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered throughout. Consols have receded from 96⅞ to 96⅝ and French Rentes from 107 to 106⅞. A payment of £300,000 has gone into the Bank of England, showing that the demand for money has not increased.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 50d. per oz, an apparent decline of 1d., but the real price on Saturday as we mentioned yesterday was 50¼d., so that the actual fall is only ¼d. per oz. From private telegrams, however, we learn that at 50d. the market was weak, with no buyers, and we may therefore look for a further decline being quoted to-morrow. In the meantime the fall in STERLING EXCHANGE yesterday placed us on a level with silver at 49¾d., and this fact, coupled with a tendency to await the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts has prevented any further giving way to-day. If anything for an amount the Banks have been rather more willing drawers, but we do not make any change in our quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	...1s. 7⅜d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...1s. 7⅜d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change, demand drafts being quoted at ¼ premium; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly weaker, and although there are no pressing sellers, we must, from the absence of demand, reduce our quotations ¼ to ½ say :—Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ¼; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 105½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but values have not moved materially. Bank of Bombays are steady, Spinning and Weaving Shares, if anything a shade easier.

COTTON as before is firm owing to the Liverpool advices, but there are few buyers and no quotable change has taken place in prices.

FREIGHTS are slightly firmer at the decline. A considerable business was done by ready steamers for Liverpool this morning at £2, and £2 1-3 per ton is now asked. By sail we quote £2 to £2-2-6 nominal.

PIECE GOODS are very steady, but the extent of business doing is still small and we are not likely to see much activity now until after the holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
1	Oithona	Reed	Liverpool, May 2.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
1	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, &c.

The barque Tiber, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

28	El Dorado (s).....	London.
29	Palmyra	Cape Town.
	Nepaul(s).....	Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURES.

27	Iran Jacques	Calcutta.
	Arasan	Calcutta.
28	Socotra (s)	Calcutta.
29	Canara(s).....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—40 cases school slates, Bitchie, Steuart and Co.
Clive s—8 packages corks, Hassum Noormahamed; 120 cases ale, Morewanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co.
Celia s—4 cases pictures, Ardaseer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—37 cases brandy, Storrar and Buchanan.
Clive s—51 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.
Sir John Lawrence—3 cases whiting, M M Mody and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—251 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.
Precursor s—35 cases brandy, C Bouneviale and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—132 cwts coir yarn, Royzee Amerchund; 285 cwts coir yarn, and 400 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 26 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 49 bales cotton, Hurnaron Manockjee; 68 bales cotton, Boocha Rasgojee; 225 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 230 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee; 305 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 151 bales cotton, Thakoorsee Khetsee; 73 bales cotton, Govindram Jaygopall; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 48 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj.

Sh ahleven s—150 cwts buffalo horns, Woomerbhoy Chamdabhoy; 90 cwts nuxvomica, Bhimjee Mooljee; 370¾ cwts linseed, Joonas Tyeb and Co; 104 bales wool, B I S N Co; 41 bales wool, Curoondas Nemjee; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,803¾ cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales cotton, Mahadewdass Ludha; 604¾ cwts linseed and 47¾ cwts turmeric, Vishookundass Amratsi; 125 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Goculdass; 54 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—88 cases mother o' pearl shells, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia; 34 cases mother o' pearl shells, Rumbally Allyruze; 33 cases mother o' pearl shells, Mooljee Gangjee; 2½ packages gallnuts, Ruttonsey Jowraj; 41 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Malwa s—1 box gold specie, Oriental Bank.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Condar—817¾ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala—200 bales cotton, Dewjee Gungadhur and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CONTINENT.

Slive Bloom—7,509 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa's—3 cases indigo, Hajee Mahamed Esmail Kermany.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jane Law—100 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—14 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Veerjee Nanjee; 115 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, 140 cwts sandalwood, and 225 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 63 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 90 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 12 bales twist, Goolam Hoosein Tarpia; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 86 bales cotton, Tarachund Manukchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—July 29.

Marindin, Captain, Madras R E, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 29.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lt P M Rundall, Offr, Adjt, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 15th July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr C A R Scanlan, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, attached to No 1 or Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey, under Supplement F, Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 5th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Sergt J Heathby, Overseer, 1st grade, 7th Circle, Military Works, is transferred to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.
Sergt M Murphy, Overseer, 1st grade, 7th Circle, Military Works, is transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works.
With reference to this Office Notification No 36, dated the 2nd July 1876, Mr J Hogan, Asst Engr, joined the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.
Mr J Robinson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr J C Wyatt, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 5th July 1876.
Lt Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, was attached to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, 8th Circle, from the 7th to the 14th inst.
Lt Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, availed himself of the privilege granted him by Notification No 904 of 9th June 1876, on the 15th inst, before noon.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No 317 of the 14th July 1876, Mr G F Mathew is posted to the Rajputana State Railway, as Asst to the Manager of that line.
With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 323 of the 19th July 1876, Mr C E Cardew, Asst Locomotive Supt, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.
Lt J F Hewson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani on the 8th July 1876.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Referring to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 311, dated 12th inst, transferring Mr R G McDonald, Examiner of Accounts, to this line, that officer reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of 19th July 1876.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T J Dumayne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from No. 2 Jaipur Division to No. 4 Haldibari Division.
With reference to Director's No. 99 of 3rd June 1876, Sergt G Peace, R E, Supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred from Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, joined this line on the forenoon of 30th idem, and is posted to No. 4 Haldibari Division.
With reference to Notification No 184 of 16th June 1876, Mr F A Hawkes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, No 3 Rungpore Branch Division, made over charge of Parbatipur Sub-Division to Supervisor Mr Hamilton, on the afternoon of the 30th idem, and joined the Office of the Engr-in-C on the forenoon of 10th July 1876.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr B Farkes, Asst E gr, 2nd grade, Sohan Division, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 1st July 1876.
Conductor C Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st grade, Chenab Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd July 1876.
Mr A B Thomson, Asst Locomotive Supt, transferred temporarily to the P N State Railway, by Director of State Railways' Notification No 113, dated 1st July 1876, joined this Railway on the forenoon of 25th March 1876.
Mr W C Hennessey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, availed himself of six months' leave on medical certificate granted to him by Director of State Railways' Notification No 95, dated 29th May 1876, on the afternoon of 16th May 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr F H Landon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the office of Engr-in-C, reported his departure on the 13th July 1876 to join the Fatehabad Division.
Lt W H Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Ghat Sub-Division, Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted him in Engr-in-C's No. 43 of 10th June, from the forenoon of the 17th July 1876.
Mr W C L Floyd, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Holkar State Railway, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 13th July 1876, from the privilege leave granted him in N-tification No. 9 of 12th Jany 1876, and relieved Lt W H Johnstone, R E, of the charge of the Ghat Sub-Division, Ghat Division, on the forenoon of the 17th inst.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J H DeRinzy, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Kotri Division, is granted two months and fourteen days' privilege leave from this or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of 6th July 1876 at Sukkur, and is posted to the Upper Scinde Dist.
Mr G A James, Account, 1st grade, reported his return from furlough on the 17th inst at Mooltan, and is granted subsidiary leave from the 6th to the 16th idem (both days inclusive).
Mr C Kinnear, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Bed Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.
Mr D Bewell, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 17th Aug 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.
The following postings and transfers have been made by Suptdg Engrs and Examiner of Accounts :—
Mr J McInerny, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.
Bhoo N C Mookerjee, ditto.
Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Ghotki Division.
Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Bhawalpur to the Shujabad Division.
Mr G A James, Accountant, 1st grade, to the Central Office of Accounts.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt E Molloy, Adjt, 5th Goorkha Regt, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Dept.
The following order is confirmed :—
Sirhind Division Order, dated 16th March 1876, appointing Apothecary E A Thompson, of the Kasauli Convalescent Depot, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Kasauli, vice Apothecary Finnamore, removed to another appointment, with effect from 21st Feb 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Knowles, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th July 1876.
Mr F E Rose, Ex Engr, will officiate in charge of the 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, during Mr Knowles' absence on leave.
Sergt T Fitzpatrick, RE, Supervisor, from the Dersjat Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 11th May 1876, to the Gurdaspur Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 16th idem.
Mr W H Davis, Asst Engr, from the Hill Roads Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 1st May 1876, to the 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd idem.
Mr A Brandon, Supervisor, from the Office of the Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, which he left on the afternoon of the 16th May 1876, to the 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 17th idem.
Mr H G Wallis, Asst Engr, Derajat Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with office from the 12th June 1876.
Mr E James, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, is allowed fourteen days' privilege leave in extension of the leave notified in "Punjab Gazette" Order No 2898, dated the 9th June 1876.
Mr Preston, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Division Sirhind Canal, availed himself of, on the 28th Oct 1873, and returned to duty on the 15th Nov 1873 from the Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 4719 E I, dated 11th Nov 1873. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.
Mr E A Molloy, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Messrs L M Jacob and E H Pargiter, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, attached to the Bari Doab Canal Circle, passed the colloquial examination as laid down in P W Code, Chapter II, Sec IV, paragraph 21, on the 23rd June 1876.
In supersession of Punjab Govt Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2065 E I, dated 9th May 1876, Lt F Mascall, Ex Engr, Special Survey Division, Bari Doab Canal Circle, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from afternoon of 27th June 1876.
Mr T McCable Clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Office of Suptdg Engr, Lower Bari Doab Circle, to the Office of Suptdg Engr, Bari Doab Circle, with effect from 1st July 1876

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, July 29.)

Mr J W Chisholm, Offg Inspr Genl of Police and Jails, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 143?, dated 18th April last, and resumed charge of the Office of Inspr Genl of Police and Jails from Maj MIP Ricketts
Capt H H H Hallet, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Pa hmarhi sub-division on the 14th inst, after noon, from Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Comr.
Mr T Venning, C S, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Deputy Comr of Wardha, received charge of the Dist from Col H J Waddington, on the 22nd inst after noon.
Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, transferred to Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Balaghat Police, from Mr Inspr G Walker, on the 20th inst, after noon.
Maj T Wakefield, Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 1183, dated 29th March last and resumed charge of his office from Mr J W Tanwey, C S.
The privilege leave granted to Surgn B Evers, Civil Surgn of Seoni, by Notification No 2682, dated 1st ultimo, is cancelled at his request.
Mr H F Bartlett, C S, is granted six months' special leave of absence, under Sec 15 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave.
Lt Col E M Playfair, Depy Comr, Nimar, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 1231, dated 10th April last, and received charge of the Nimar Dist from Mr T B Ellison, C S, on the 21st inst, before noon.
Col F L Magniac, Depy Comr, 1st class, Nagpur, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No 2679, dated the 19th inst, on the 20th idem, making over charge of the Nagpur Dist, to Col H F Waddington, Depy Comr on the afternoon of that day.
Mr H F Bartlett, C S, Asst Comr, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No 2921, dated the 28th inst, on the 24th idem, after noon.
From the date of the return from leave of Mr J W Chisholm, Maj M P Ricketts, Offg Inspr Genl of Police and Prisons, will revert to his appointment as Offg Depy Comr, 2nd class.
From the same date, Mr H Rea?, Offg Depy Comr, 2nd class, and Maj C H Plowden, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class, will revert to Offg Depy Com, 3rd class and 4 class respectively.
From the 27th July, the date on which Col Magniac availed himself of the leave granted to him, Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr, 1st class, and Offg Depy Comr, 2nd class, will officiate as Depy Comr, at class.
Mr H Read, Depy Comr, 3rd class, as Depy Comr, 2nd class, vice Col Ashburner.
Maj C H Plowden, Depy Comr, 4th class, as Depy Comr, 3rd class, vice Mr Read.
Capt H H H Hallett, having made over charge of the Chhindwara Dist to Mr J H Fisher, on the 10th inst, will revert to his former appointment of Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, from the 11th idem.
Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, and Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, will revert to their substantive appointments from the above date.
Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comr, 4th class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 3rd class, from the 25th inst, vice Mr H F Bartlett, C S, proceeding on leave.
Consequent on the return of Lt-Col W J Morris, Dist Supdt of Police, from privilege leave, the following officers will revert from the 30th instant :—
Mr J J Higgins, Dist Supdt, from 1st to 2nd class.
Capt T A Scott, Offg Dist Supt, from 2nd to 3rd class.
Mr M F Rankin, Dist Supt, from the 3rd to 4th class.
Lt J C Addison, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, made over, and Lt C F Call, R E, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, took over charge of the Kanhan Division, P W Dept, on the afternoon of the 25th inst.
Mr Mark Antony, Overseer 1st grade, attached to the Building and Roads Branch of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Kanhan to the Jubbulpore Division.
Mr J P Goodr dge, C S, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's office, Chhindwara Dist, from Mr Safdar Ali, Extra-Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 13th July 1876.
Mr S Jacob, C S, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's office, Chhindwara Dist, from Mr Birwar Dai, Extra-Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 18th July 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 29.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—
The Reverend W B Drawbridge, Chaplain of Muttra, privilege leave for two months, with effect from 1st Aug 1876.
H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr E Colvin, Mag and Collr, Moradabad, to officiate as Comr of Kumaun, during the absence on leave of Maj Genl the Hon'ble Sir H Ramsay, C B, K C S I, or until further orders.
Mr T B Tracy, Offg Mag and Collr, Bareilly, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr W Kave, or until further orders.
H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following promotions and reversion :—
From the 1st of June, 1876, the date on which Mr D C Halkett to kick leave—Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; and Mr J LDenniston, Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.
From 3nd June 1876 the date From which Mr J Quinn took his privilege leave—Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade; and Mr S H James, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade
From 7th June, 1876, the date from which Mr G E Knox received charge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, from Mr R J Crosthwaite—Mr J A Marcel, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; and Mr J B Thomson, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.
From 23rd June 1876, the date from which Mr P Whalley returned from privilege leave; Mr J A Marcel, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr J B Thomson, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.
H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer :—
Mr W R Benson, Dist Judge, from Benares to Banda.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W N Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Muir College, who returned from the six months' special leave granted him in Not fication No 313 A, dated the 3rd of April, 1874, on the 7th of Oct, 1874, was on subsidiary leave till the 10th of Oct 1874.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn E Mair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Dept, to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bijnor, with effect from date of taking charge.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Punjab, to officiate as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police on that portion of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway which runs through the N-W Provinces, with effect from the 17th July, 1876, the date on which Capt J S Tait went on privilege leave

SEPARATE (REVENUE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Whitten, Collr of Customs, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st July 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PENNOCK—July 30th, at David Sassoon General Hospital, Poona, of Jaundice, Mr. A. T. L. Pennock, Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. R., Lanowlee, aged 53 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BYRNE—July 15th, at Kussowlie, the wife of E Byrne, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter, still-born.
HEMA'S—July 27th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain A. G. W. Hemans, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
ROZARIO—July 30th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. P. Rozario, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
WELSH—July 28th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. W. Welsh, Post Master, of a daughter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 5-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.
A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*.

4 P.M.
Wednesday ..... Aug 9

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

2 P.M. 4 P.M.
Wednesday.....Aug 9 | Saturday ..... Aug 5

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876.

A FEW days ago we quoted from a Madras contemporary a statement that the Viceroy is permitted to remit home at the rate of 2s. 3d. the rupee, and that he is thus able to save about Rs. 2,00,000 a year. The mouth-watering which such a statement caused among Anglo-Indians who have to remit to England at the rate of 1s. 6d. or 1s. 7d. must have been very great; and all over the country, as the Madras paper's story was told, many envious sighs were heaved and growls uttered at the manifest unfairness of the arrangement. Some said, "Ah, the poor ryot has to pay for the Viceroy's "treat!" and some said, "No; it is the poor "Anglo-Indian, for as long as His Excellency "is so well off himself, he is not likely to "care much about troubling himself with "an inquiry into the terrible rates of ex- "change which are plunging his humble country "men into difficulties." One of these sturdy British growls we print to-day just as a specimen of the feelings with which the Viceroy's so-called privileges were regarded. For the sake of the ryot, who somehow seems to be an ubiquitous individual who is always thrusting in his shoulders everywhere in order to bear the burdens of his fellow beings, and for the peace of mind of jealous Anglo-Indians, we are glad to be able to state that Lord Lytton does not enjoy the splendid privilege with which he has been credited. We are assured, in a letter dated from Simla on the 28th ult., by the Financial Secretary, that the Viceroy enjoys no facilities of remitting money to England which are not open to every private individual. No *civil* officer is entitled to make any remittances through the public Treasury. *Military* officers are allowed to make limited family remittances in this way, but the rate charged them is not intentionally favourable although with a falling exchange it is slightly so. It is the rate fixed yearly for settling accounts between Great Britain and India, and is intended to be a *fair* rate to both parties. There—that disposes of the carcass of the latest *canard*.

WHILE the recent outbreak of small-pox in this city is yet fresh on our memories, the publication of the Report on the operations of the Vaccine Department in this Presidency and Sind for the year 1875-76 comes somewhat opportune. It is presented by Dr. Pinkerton, the Superintendent General of Vaccination, and, as is usual with the reports of that officer, is both practical and business-like. The small-pox outbreak in Bombay occupies a good portion of this Report, but as the subject has been specially reported on by the Health Officer of the city, and recently noticed fully in these columns, we need not allude to it further now and may confine our remarks to the general outturn of the Department and the progress it has made during the past year in the Mofussil. Before proceeding to do so, however, we think it right to state that we see every prospect from the tone of the Government Resolution reviewing Dr. Pinkerton's Report of there being some earnestness to introduce a measure we have so often advocated—namely, a compulsory Vaccination Act for the town and island of Bombay. The Draft Bill for the purpose drawn up by Dr. Pinkerton is now before the Secretary of State and only waits his sanction to come into operation, and so save Bombay, we trust, from further epidemics like that which swept through it in the first quarter of the present year.

Dr. Pinkerton reports that during the year 1875-76 the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed both in civil life and in the army was 808,353, being a net increase of 75,729 over the operations for 1874-75. Taking the increase amongst the civil population it is contributed to by all the district circles save one, eastern Guzerat, where there is a decrease of 2,531. The greatest increase is in the Presidency Circle, where the presence of small-pox gave vaccination an impetus no other known power could secure for it. In the Southern Circle, too, comprising Belgaum, Kuladghee, and the Southern Mahratta districts, vaccination has made immense progress, the result giving something near 14,000 operations more than in the previous year. Classing the persons treated in civil life according to sex, 51·87 per cent. of the whole were males and 48·13 females, giving an excess of males of 3·74 per cent. This excess is 1·22 per cent. less than the preceding year, which gives some proof of a growing tendency on the part of the people to have their female children protected equally with the male. The excess of males is by no means equally distributed as it ranges from 28·72 per cent. in Aden to 1·22 in the Western Circle; in some talookas of the latter the females are said to be in excess in the returns. Looking to the caste and race of the treated, nearly all sections of the community have been reached in pretty equal proportions. The Christians and Parsees are far in excess this year of what they were last, chiefly owing to the panic for vaccination the presence of small-pox excited amongst these communities in the Presidency. Being of course the races best calculated to appreciate what the benefits of vaccination are this is not to be wondered at, but we might suggest to them that attention to the vaccination of their children at ordinary seasons would save much anxiety and hurry-scurry at the approach of epidemics. To say this to the apathetic Hindoo or fatalistic Mussulman would be simply waste of time, for, in the absence of coercion, nothing but grim death stalking through their doors will overcome the ignorant superstition of the one and the truculent intolerance of the other. The percentages the races bear in the total treated are :—Christians, ·59; Hindoos, 77·59; Mussulmans, 14·51; Parsees, ·41; and other castes, 6·90. The large proportion of Hindoos is due to the fact that the greater portion of the rural population, who are, as a rule, tractable enough in the vaccinator's hands, come under that designation. In the large towns and cities the Hindoo is far too independent to forego his privilege of having small-pox when and how he likes. Considering the great prejudice there exists against having infants vaccinated, too much cannot be said for the great progress shown in the matter of infantile operations. Something over 45 per cent of the total vaccinated were under one year of age, and if the area over which each vaccinator's operations has to extend be taken into account the energy expended to attain this figure will readily be understood. A growing proportion of infantile vaccinations shows undoubtedly a growing favour for the prophylatic, and also gives a more presumptive evidence of successful work, and, what is of immense consideration, leaves fewer unprotected victims to reach the age when they can run in the way of small-pox contagion. The average percentage of success, taking together the operations in all the districts, was 97·0 in primary vaccinations and 85·2 in re-vaccinations. Animal lymph was used altogether in the Presidency Circle, but the percentage of success from it is not so high as that given by human lymph—arm to arm vaccination—generally used in the Mofussil Circles. In the former the success in primary vaccinations is 92·9 per cent and in the latter it ranges from 96·6 to 98·7. Dr. Pinkerton does not express any decided opinion on the relative "taking" proportions of the two lymphs, but remarks with reference to the low rate of success given by the animal lymph this year that when the small-pox was rife, entreating crowds of people may probably have induced the vaccinator to vaccinate too many from one lymph vesicle. From the figures published arm to arm vaccination would appear to be the most certain in its effects; and so far as we can gather the experience of the Department holds it free of any ill consequences whatever. Successful primary vaccinations were performed to the extent of 27·1 *per mille* of the entire population, and as this must approximate very closely to the birth-rate, or, to speak more correctly, to the number of infants who, escaping the numerous ills which shorten infantile life, are available for vaccination, we may surmise that very few of the rising generation are being now left unprotected. As a guarantee that the work recorded is correct, we may remark that the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents visited 13,038 villages and tested 50 per cent. of the figures on the returns.

With the exception of Bombay and Tanna, small-pox did not show in any part of the Presidency sufficient to attract attention. Considering that the whole time the epidemic lasted, the freest communication was held between Bombay and the Mofussil, the fact that it did not spread there must, we think, be held as some proof of the power exerted by vaccination and the attention district officers have been paying to its propagation. We regret to see that inoculation has not altogether died out, and we heartily agree with Dr. Pinkerton who says regarding it :—"I think the time has arrived when "Government might forbid its practice in British "territory, as there is now means everywhere "for people to be vaccinated. A proclamation "would be sufficient." Government, however, shelve the subject and wait for a report from the Collector of Rutnagherry in whose district two inoculators have been spreading small-pox infection far and wide.

The total cost of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 2,22,802, or an increase of Rs. 2,138 over preceding year. The expenditure was allotted to the different establishments as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,05,670
Municipal	16,123
Local Fund	60,685
Native Chiefs	40,422

The sum *under the head* "Imperial" is absorbed in the payment of the supervising establishment, and if this be excluded the cost of each successful vaccination comes to three annas and eight pies. The work of the past year, Dr. Pinkerton says, is the best he has ever recorded, and it was extended at comparatively less cost than in any of the preceding seven years. Taking the past five years as more convenient, we find that in 1870-71, when Dr. Pinkerton's Departmental re-organization was first introduced, the total successful vaccinations were 447,048, at a cost, including every item, of annas 6 each, while in 1875-76 the number of successful cases were 726,785 at a cost, everything included, of annas 4 and 11 pies each. We make this contrast that the public may see what an immense advance vaccination has made under this organization, and, as Dr. Pinkerton states, this may be the last Vaccination Report he shall ever write. The Bombay Government have proposed to abolish his appointment and to hand over its duties to the Sanitary Commissioner. This is an arrangement we have proposed more than once, but in doing so we argued that the general sanitation should be handed over to the Vaccination Department, and not to the Sanitary Commissioner. It would be ridiculous to keep them separated any longer, as the tendency is to collect all branches of preventive medicine under one head. We think, however, it would have been wiser to make that head the Superintendent General of Vaccination, as vaccination is by far the most important branch of State medicine, and it would be much easier for him to advise on general sanitation than it will be for a general sanitist to take up his position. A little fussy, misdirected zeal would completely upset the arrangements it has taken years of steady hard work to perfect; but, however, time will show. Dr. Pinkerton, however, may lay down his pen in the full conviction of having rendered good service to the cause of humanity, and the Government do him no more than justice in saying they "fully recognise the "excellent services of Dr. Pinkerton as head of "the Department over which he has so long and "successfully presided."

ON Monday last, a correspondent who is not seriously affected by the gravity which is assumed for the Khelat Mission by Major Sandeman and his friends wrote to us from Upper Sind, or rather Sir-i-Bolan, and gave an amusing account of the durbar which had been held at Camp Mustang on Thursday, the 23rd ultimo. Although some of the details were purposely contorted, the account of the affair was correct in its bare outlines, and was at all events sufficient to show what a curious ceremony Major Sandeman had to take part in with the Khan and chiefs of Khelat. A durbar at Mustang, which lies slightly to the west of the Bolan Pass, and is about 5,500 feet high, would be a novelty under any circumstances, but it becomes a study when we find the principal actors in it a British Political Officer and a number of wild Khelat Chiefs who would cut each other's throat if they could only get a good opportunity of doing so. The object of the durbar was to sign a treaty between the Khan

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB AND CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 1st August.

There have been one hundred and twenty-five cases of cholera, of which seventy-one have proved fatal in Murree up to date; seventeen of these deaths were Europeans. People are leaving Murree daily.

There have also been some cases in Rawul Pindee and a fresh outbreak of virulent cholera is reported from Cashmere.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SHORT SERVICE IN INDIA.

LONDON, 31st July.

In the House of Commons this evening replying to questions put by Sir George Campbell, Mr. Gathorne Hardy denied that any proposals had been made to reduce the term of service of European Regiments in India.

DEPARTURE OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and suite left London to-day en route to Brindisi.

OBITUARY.—Colonel Cox.

DEBATE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 1st August.

In a debate on the Eastern Question in the House of Commons last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Bruce moved that Government, while respecting existing treaties, should exercise its influence to secure the welfare and equal treatment of races and religions in Turkey.

Mr. Gladstone took occasion to review England's policy at the commencement of the Crimean War, which he defended, and advocated the autonomy of the insurgent provinces.

Mr. Disraeli denied that the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum had been the cause of the war, which was simply due to the aggression of Servia. The British fleet, he said, had been sent to preserve the British and not the Turkish Empire; the Civil War was not a cause asking for interference; he was ready, however, to help to pacify the belligerents.

The Marquis of Hartington admitted the justice of the course adopted by Government, and Mr. Bruce's motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords regretted the total rejection by England of the Berlin Memorandum without offering any counter project. His Lordship described the neutral policy of Government towards Turkey as one of benevolent neutrality.

Lord Derby repeated his former statements, adding that England's future policy depended upon the results of the war and the possibility of acting in concert with the other Powers.

LONDON, 31st July; Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅜

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872.... 106¼

Bar Silver 50

The sum of £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Gay Mannering.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st August.

Mail steamer Chins, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—1st August.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., thermometer 78, barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 41 cents.

Carwar, 5 P.M.—Weather moderate, wind W. W. 3 to 4, thermometer 80, barometer 29·93. Fall of rain 29 cents.

Mangalore, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. S. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 75. Fall of rain 2 inches 17 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 88, barometer 29·83.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. W. steady warm, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 3 cents.

The Town Council, at their meeting held yesterday, resolved to accept Mr. Manning's tender for inspecting and testing the pipes for the new Water Works at £1,800, or 2 per cent. commission on the estimated cost, to be paid by a monthly sum of £75. Some of the tenders were for smaller amounts, the lowest being for £743; but in the selection of the tenders, many of those tendering being unknown to the Municipal authorities, character seemed to be the chief consideration to recommendation. A report of the discussion on the subject will be found in another column.

An enquiry of great length was commenced on 6th July at Hydrabad, Sind, before Mr. Douglas Crawford, into the cause of the death of Ibrahim, a Mahomedan camel man in the employ of Mr. I. G. Pope, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department. This man's death is said to have been caused by Mr. Pope, who is accused of striking the man with his walking stick, from the effects of the blows from which he is said to have died a few days afterwards. Mr. Pope's story is that Ibra- [illegible] some important work, [illegible] to Nubeesur

troops being stationed at the Sambhar Lakes, as here are already more troops than necessary at Ajmere, 13 miles distant, and at Nusseerabad also.

Miss Florence Emily Sophia Birch, Mr. Arthur Birch and Miss Constance Alice Birch, in recognition of the services of their father, the late Mr. J. W. W. Birch, British Resident at the Court of Perak, and in consideration of the sad circumstances in which they are placed by his untimely death, have each been allowed from the Civil List a pension of £75.

We learn from a contemporary that a gunner of the battery at Saugor is in confinement for having caused the death of a punkah coolie. A *post-mortem* examination showed that a rupture of the spleen was the cause of death, and that this rupture might have ensued from a blow. The case will be tried in the usual way under the Penal Code. Peculiar interest necessarily attaches to it at the present time.

They have had a "Ballad Concert" at Calcutta on behalf of the Funds of the Town Band of that famous city. Success is a word that only mildly represents the result, for the singing seems to have been extremely good; the songs were nearly all repeated in obedience to the demands of the audience, and the estimated yield of the Concert is believed to be about Rs. 2,500, a good round sum which will prolong the life of the Town Band for a time.

The *Bangalore Examiner* is really a very untrustworthy paper. Yesterday we copied a paragraph from that paper in which it was stated that two gentlemen who had met with accidents at the Bangalore rink had each had a leg amputated. Now the same paper says that the secretary of the rink has written to deny the truth of the statement. We are glad to be able to restore so easily to Colonel Benson and Mr. Bonifacio the leg they had severally lost, but we shall certainly regard with suspicion our Bangalore contemporary's "facts" in future.

It has been definitely arranged to open the South Indian Railway line as far as Chingleput on the 1st September next. We read in the *Madras Times* that the tank that was being erected at the Company's Central Station at Egmore has proved a failure, having cracked right through. It has cost some four or five thousand rupees. As there is no water available for the use of the engines, it has been arranged for a supply being obtained from the Cooum river while crossing it at Chetput at which place arrangements will be made for supplying the engines with water, as well as being washed, &c.

A few days ago a correspondent who signed himself "Zoilus," asserted, on what he called the best authority, that the legal member of Council once chastised a jampani on the hills from which the denunciation of Mr. Fuller and his too lenient judges was lately hurled. Whoever "Zoilus" may be, says the *Pioneer*, we have a better authority for denying that the said legal member ever did anything of the sort. Before "Zoilus" gave an old story a new application, he should have inquired whether it might not prove peculiarly annoying to a gentleman as little likely to beat a jampani, as a bishop would be to pick a pocket. Perhaps Mr. Hobhouse is the only man in India in reference to whom such a charge could not but be absolutely groundless.

The Lahore paper publishes the following frontier news:—"The Afreedees of the Kohat border continue to be lively, and are keeping the good people of Kohat on the *qui vive*. It is reported that they have killed two British subjects in the Government garden adjoining the cantonment. The correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette*, a vernacular paper published at Meerut, says that they also fired on a party of police escorting the Deputy Commissioner's baggage, and that the escort deserted their charge and fled; but this seems to be very improbable. Also that they are fortifying the pass with 'Sungurhs' or breast-works constructed of stones and brushwood—and boast of having combined together to bring 40,000 fighting men into the field with the help of the other tribes of the adjacent hills, whenever it may be necessary for them to resist the advance of a British force into their pass or territory."

Released convicts are becoming so numerous in Oudh that in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police it has become practically impossible for the police to watch them. Registers are kept in all police stations in which the names of all suspicious characters, and particularly of released convicts, are entered: and if these men misconduct themselves so as to call for police interference, the police can immediately discover who they are from these registers. The Chief Commissioner, however, does not agree with the Inspector-General of Police that it is unnecessary for the police to watch released convicts. "It is, of course, absurd that they should be called upon to see to the future of a man, whose sole crime has been to get into a house with the view of winning the good graces of his neighbour's wife; but men who have been convicted of crimes against society, and especially professional criminals, should be carefully and jealously looked after on their release from jail."

It is singular for the *Friend of India* to write as follows:—"We believe it is true that the greatest oppressor of the poor native is not the haughty European but the native who is rich and powerful. It will be answered of course that no amount of cruelty exercised by natives upon natives will justify us in exercising cruelty. It will not. But it may not be out of place at a time when Royalty and Viceroyalty, distinguished visitors and a cynical Secretary of State are lecturing us on the enormities of which Anglo-Indians are guilty towards natives, to point the contrast between the highflown sentiment of the Government of India and the deeds of cruelty that disgrace the native Governments of the country. Our native contemporaries are loudly indignant when a European like Mr. Fuller hits a native and does him mortal injury, but they are very tender indeed towards the peccadilloes of Rajahs and Maharajahs. Perhaps Lord Lytton will read some of our enlightened feudatories a lesson on the first principles of humanity."

In August last year Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, published a minute on the preservation of works of art and antiquity in those provinces. From 1872 to the end of 1875 the expenditure of Rs. 1,67,583 on the Palace Buildings, Agra Fort, and on the Taj Mahal has been sanctioned, of which sum Rs. 79,588 were spent on the Taj Mahal alone. Besides these two interesting works a sum of Rs. 1,968 has been spent on Futehpur Sikri; and on the temple of Govind Deva at Brindaban, Muttra, Rs. 19,533 have been spent, but still the work of improvement is not completed. Estimates have been prepared to the extent of Rs. 6,91,239 to be spent on the above works including the magnificent buildings at Jaunpur. The Government of India have agreed to grant Rs. 1,75,000, leaving Rs. 5,16,239 to be provided out of the provincial balances, which can be effected easily, so that these fine buildings and works of art of days that are gone will be preserved from the inevitable decay which would otherwise soon destroy them.

The amount of hill beer to be used by the troops in Bengal in the year 1877 will, it is said, exceed eighteen thousand hogsheads—an increase of six thousand hogsheads over the estimated consumption of 1876. This beer is supplied by the Murree Brewery, by two breweries in the Simla hills, by two breweries at Mussoorie, and by the Naini Tal Brewery, and is issued to the troops in the Peshawur district, the Rawul Pindi, Lahore, Sirhind, and Meerut divisions, and in Rangoon. Hill tea is now exclusively issued to troops in Bengal and the estimated consumption [illegible] far short of 500,000lbs. per annum, [illegible] Madras it is estimated that there will be a consumption of the same kind of tea to the extent of more than 140,000lbs. The Government of India is anxious that the troops should use home brewed beer and home grown tea, the object being to reduce as far as possible the orders sent home for these articles. In the matter of tea the increased use of that article is likely to be more rapid than of Indian beer as the taste for hill tea once acquired remains.

A London correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows about the two native officers in England:—"The other day I met at the Queen's Road Station those two native officers of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, who accompanied the Prince from India. They go about in some style, like small oriental potentates, with a suite of two troopers of their regiment as orderly servants, and an European, a superior police officer, in what I may call demi-official uniform, who buys their railway tickets, sees that they are not imposed upon, and shows them their way about. One of the two officers—I don't know his name, but must look it up before I close this letter, but in the meanwhile I may identify him as the fatter one—speaks a little English, and between his English and my Hindustani we made out as much conversation as the noise of the train would permit. There happened to be a lady in the same carriage, who has a daughter married to an officer formerly in the 11th Bengal Cavalry, a fact which she desired me to communicate to the Resaldar. His seeming pleasure at hearing this circumstance was exuberant. He touched his *puggree* in a *salaam*, and made the graceful gesture indicating the inclination to put himself at her feet. He and his comrade then launched into praises of her son-in-law, and regrets at his having left the regiment. A great many Indian officials have called on them. For His Royal Highness they express the most grateful loyalty, and for London and the English generally a hearty liking. They had been very much struck with the evidences of British power, military as well as naval, which met them on the voyage. Malta especially made a great impression on them: their imagination has magnified the moderate garrison there, of three or four thousand men, into a whole army."

Comparing the results of districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 1st July were 5,222 against 5,778 in the previous week. One hundred and elven deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 105 in the previous week. The number in each district was as follows:—Shahpur 76, Jhelum 23, Gurgaon 7, Gurdaspur 2, Sirsa 1, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi 1. In Shahpur cholera deaths were registered in 8 newly-infected and 6 previously-infected places. The disease has been very fatal in the town of Khushab and the village of Botalah (both previously infected), in which 29 and 17 deaths were registered respectively. In the villages of Thathi Mohabin and Kundan Kalan, also previously infected, 15 deaths were registered, viz., 8 in the former and 7 in the latter. In none of the other places did the number exceed 3. In 6 of them only single deaths were registered. In the Jhelum district 3 villages became newly infected since last report, but in one place only,—namely the town of Pind Dadan Khan,—the deaths were more than one. In that town 2 cholera deaths were registered. Fourteen out of the 23 deaths registered in this district occurred in the previously infected village of Chak Shafi. In the Gurgaon district the disease was entirely confined to the newly-infected hamlet of Jitpur, in the Rewari police station. In the Gurdaspur district single deaths occurred in the newly-infected village of Behrampore and town of Srigovindpur. In the districts of Sirsa, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi one death each was registered. Two hunred and seventy deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 309 in the previous week. The disease still continues to be very fatal in the city of Umritsar, 15 deaths having occurred from it during the week under review. The death rates of the large towns, with few exceptions, continue to remain below the average. In the 48 large municipal towns 621 deaths were registered, *i. e.*, 294 male and 327 female, giving a death-rate of 26 per mille of population; 724 births, *i. e.*, 365 male and 359 female, giving a birth-rate of 30 per mille of population were registered.

A correspondent writes to the *Friend of India* to say that the peculiar theology of Akbar to which that paper referred in noticing Mr. Wheeler's History probably accounts for a singular custom that he has found prevailing over the part of the Punjab where he resides. I have for many years, he says, been a collector of old coins, and I am intimately acquainted with the value set upon these coins by Hindoo money changers. I find that the gold and silver coins of Akbar alone are held in high religious veneration not only by Hindoo bankers, money changers and *bunyas* but by the upper class of Hindoo society generally. I know of hundreds of instances in which these coins are worshipped in the morning with precisely the same ceremony as an image of Shiva. For instance the wealthiest banker in the city of Subbathoo has a square gold coin of Akbar which he worships daily and he says his father before him worshipped it through his whole life time. He showed me the coin and told me that in worshipping it he put upon it *chundun* and flowers, and afterwards bathed it as he did his image of Shiva. There are probably a hundred or more *bunyas*, bankers in Kangra city, who worship daily a silver or gold coin of Akbar. I am told that the reason is because these coins have the Kulma or Mahomedan creed on them. But this cannot be the true reason because the coins of Shah Jehan have the Kulma on them, and I never heard of one of these coins being held in religious veneration by Hindoos, though Mahomedans hold in veneration all coins that have the Kulma on them. There are a good many very old coins that bear the image of the sacred bull. I have purchased hundreds of them and I never found a Hindoo holding these coins in any religious veneration whatever, and we can buy them at their metallic value, while a coin of Akbar, is often held in such religious regard that it cannot be purchased at any price. I have often in the bazar held up to view in one hand an old coin with an image of the sacred bull, and in the other a coin of Akbar, and asked my Hindoo friends why the coin with the sacred bull is regarded of no worth while an Akbar coin is regarded as an object of worship. They can give no reply, and I ask you, Mr. Editor, how we can account for this custom. It certainly could not have had its origin from the Mahomedan doctors of theology in the Court of Akbar, for they were intensely monotheistic in their teachings. It must therefore have come down from the teachings of the Pundits who held such high position in Akbar's Court, and who were regarded with almost religious veneration by Akbar himself. And in turn they, with their pantheistic theology, began to regard Akbar as having a larger amount of divine essence than ordinary mortals possess. Hence comes, perhaps, the custom I refer to.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·712
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of the (read at 2-30 a.m. on following day)	82·6
Minimum do. do	76·4
General Direction of wind	WSW, SSW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	436
Fall of Rain	·017 inches
Total fall during month	2·769 "
" " " year	36·67 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 1st August.	0·11 "

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 29th July.

The weather during the week has again been very hot and oppressive, especially during the after part of the day. On Tuesday afternoon we were visited by a rather severe dust-storm which was followed by a tolerable downpour, but the weather cleared up again in the evening and since Wednesday it has been as hot as ever.

His Grace the Governor and the chief officers of Government are still at Ootacamund, the gaieties of which place have very considerably subsided. The season there is over; the rains have set in; Ooty society is thinning fast and soon there will be a general exodus down the hills. The Duke of Buckingham, it is authoritatively stated, will be here on the 15th. His Grace has abandoned, for the present at least, his intended tour through the Wynaad coffee estates. It was represented to the Duke that it would be dangerous just now to visit the Wynaad as this is the most unhealthy season of the year in that district, and His Grace has listened to advice, and as there is no pressing need that the visit should be paid at once—seeing that the Wynaad annexation question is already all but decided in favour of the planters—has postponed the tour to a more convenient season.

The Duke evidently does not intend to remain idle after his Ooty holiday, and if he completes to the letter the lengthy programme of places to be visited and public acts to be performed by him after he leaves Ootacamund he will have a very hard time of it indeed. Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, Calicut, Bellary, Kurnool (south north-west) are all to be inspected. The Rajas of Travancore and Cochin are to be visited in their respective capitals. The Maharaja of Mysore, too, will be called upon while the public acts to be performed are too numerous to mention in a news-letter.

We have had bad news from Coonoor. From a spot so truly beautiful, and from a climate the most delightful, the visitors this year have been driven owing to the appearance of a fever of the most dangerous type. For weeks past it has pervaded the bazaar and the natives have been suffering severely from its effects, and now it has spread itself from the bazaar to the English visitors and residents. It is sad to record the fact, and it is the more sad because it might have been prevented, if the overcrowding of the bazaar had been guarded against and the sanitation of the place had received the smallest attention.

There is no satisfactory reason for the fact, that Madras after more than a century and-a-half of English occupation, is still one of the filthiest and most offensive cities in the whole world. That it should present to the eye a strange medley of wealth and squalor is inevitable, we suppose, "from the natural laws which prevail in the East and from the immemorial manners and customs of the people." In the several branches of the stagnant, shallow stream which passes through the most densely populated native quarters of the city, the drains discharge themselves and the stench from the water, which is black and thick, is something worse than "beastly," for below the water at a depth of say, four or five feet at most, the refuse of the town, the accumulated filth of all the drains in the city, lie festering beneath a tropical sun. This stream—the silvery Coum, as it is called—never unless in the height of the rains empties itself into the sea and your readers can fancy better than I can describe what its state must be.

But there is hope for Madras. As I informed you in my last, the Governor, urged by the members of the Sanitary Association, has taken up the subject in good earnest and has promised to remedy some, if not all, the grievances complained of. Of course you are aware that the Municipality is insolvent, and that therefore unless Government moves in the matter, nothing can be done for Madras. The President of the Sanitary Association has addressed the Municipal Commissioners upon the unsatisfactory state of the sanitary arrangements of the town.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Bank is called for the 7th proximo when the following report will be presented by the directors:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their usual annual report together with an abstract statement of the Bank's account made up to the 30th June last.

The net profits for the past year amount to Rs. 5,06,719-8-10, which, with Rs. 36,560-12-5 brought forward from the previous year, make a total of Rs. 5,43,050-5-3 available for distribution. This amount has been appropriated as follows:

In payment of a dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1875, at 6 per cent per annum	Rs.	1,68,759 0 0
Do. do. 30th June 1876 at 9 per cent per annum	"	2,25,000 0 0
In augmentation of the Reserve Fund	"	1,18,750 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	"	30,550 5 3
	Rs.	5,43,050 5 3

Considering the depressed condition of trade during the past twelve months, and the necessity of providing for a considerable depreciation in the value of the Bank's investments in Government securities, the directors trust that the result of the past year's operations will prove satisfactory to the shareholders.

The new Act for constituting and regulating the Presidency Banks came into operation on the 1st May last, and among other important provisions contained in it, is one limiting in express terms the liability of the shareholders, and although the liability has been unquestionably a limited one in law, the Bank being a corporation aggregate, one of the incidents of which, unless qualified by the Act creating it, is non-liability of the members individually; but as it has been thought advisable to leave no room for doubt, a distinct clause has been inserted in the new Act.

Under the provisions of the new Act, the capital of the Bank has been reduced from Rs. 56,25,000 to Rs. 50,00,000, by the purchases and cancelment of 5625 shares held by Government, and of 62½ shares, procured in the open market, the premium on which, amounting to Rs. 68,750, has been debited to the "Reserve Fund," as the shareholders have been already advised.

The directors have now to report that the sum thus taken from the "Reserve Fund" has been replaced from the profits of the past half-year, and the fund has been raised to Rs. 5,00,000; thereby restoring it to its original proportion of 10 per cent. on the capital.

The new agreements with Government for the transaction of the public business at the head office and branches of the Bank are in course of execution. The direct remuneration to be received by the Bank for expenses of establishment, and for the management of the Public Debt and Savings' Bank Departments is to remain the same as heretofore, during the currency of the agreement which, as regards the business at the head office of the Bank, is to continue in force for ten years certain. As regards the branches, the agreement in respect to each or all of them is to be terminable at any time by three months' notice on either side.

The Madras Government have just come in through the Collector of the Kistna district for a tidy little sum in gold ingots. It appears that a native while digging on his lands to lay the foundation of a house he was building, came upon some buried treasure—had a very goodness only knows when. He removed the two chatties in which the gold lay to his house and there re-buried them. Unfortunately for himself he made confidents of his wives, who, although enjoined to the strictest secrecy, spread the news all over the village before many days had passed. The news of the reported "find" soon reached the ears of the district revenue official who called upon the finder to give up the treasure which did not belong to him to Government, the lawful owners of all unclaimed property, at the same time promising him a decent reward. The finder, however, denied that any treasure had been discovered by him, but the official was not to be hoodwinked; further enquiries were made, and satisfied that this statement was false, he ordered that the suspected man's house be searched. The search resulted in discovery of the chatties and the gold buried in a corner of his hut. And as it was clearly shown that he never intended to give up any portion of the treasure to Government, the whole amount of treasure—some lac-and-a-half of rupees in gold ingots—was confiscated and not as much as a pie given him as reward. The above amount, it is said, is to be made over to the Local Fund Board of the Kistna district for the construction of a new trunk road, and for the planting of trees on either side of that road.

The Madras Railway Company have just published their half yearly report for July to December 1875, and from all accounts it appears that a more unsatisfactory one, both to Government and to the shareholders of the Company, could scarcely to presented. The Chief Engineer's report states that "most of the large bridges on the line have to be re-constructed and most of the smaller ones have to be considerably strengthened if not rebuilt." As if to expose the incompetence of those who had the construction of the old bridges, the report says:—"Borings are now being made to discover the geological strata of the beds of the rivers over which the new bridges are to be thrown." The new bridges, it must be borne in mind, are most of them to be built alongside of the old ones and it appears not a little surprising that "efforts" were never made before to discover the "strata of the beds of the rivers."

The Engineer's report is unsatisfactory enough, but if the comments in the newspapers are correct, the report of the Traffic Manager is infinitely more so. Every paragraph of it is open to the gravest criticism and shows a state of affairs that calls for immediate enquiry. Nothing, according to the *Athenæum*, could be more misleading than the figures and statements of the Traffic Manager. Of course they are all strictly correct, but there is an omission, which supplied, altogether changes the aspect of affairs. No doubt there has been an increase in the goods traffic during the half year under review, over the corresponding period of the previous year, yet the Traffic Manager forgets to state that, in the latter half of the year 1874, all through traffic between Bombay and Madras was absolutely refused for some time on account of the bridges that had been washed away. Even when the bridges were patched up, or diversions were made through the rivers, the delays were so great that merchants found it cheaper and quicker to send their goods by road than by rail. What the Traffic Manager ought to have plainly stated is that the earnings of the railways, were becoming continually less and that he did not know how to increase them. The *Mail*, a short time ago, proved most clearly, by bringing forward the plainest facts that the amount of exports from Madras is on the increase, and that the earnings of the Railway Company, not only did not keep to their former level, but were absolutely on the decrease. People here would like very much to have the Traffic Manager's explanation on this matter, and it is to be hoped that the Consulting Engineer for Railways, as in duty bound, will demand one of him. The *Athenæum* recommends that not only should the evidence of colliers and engineers be taken to assist Government in dealing with the Traffic Manager's explanation, but such railway officials as Mr. Swan, the goods manager of the G. I. P. Railway, or Mr. Duxbury, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, should be invited to visit the line, and report upon the working of its Traffic Department. Then, perhaps, some intelligible conclusion might be arrived at as to why the Traffic Department of the Madras Railway is such a miserable failure.

The remains of the late Lord Hastings, who was struck down by jungle fever while out shooting on the Annamallay Hills and died in the Travellers' Bungalow at Tenjore in December last, are to be conveyed to England immediately. His relatives at home have, it is reported, written to Dr. Burnell, C. S., the Sessions Judge of Tanjore, thanking him for his kind attention to the deceased during his dying hours and begging of him to make the necessary arrangements for the yearly conveyance of the remains per P. and O. steamer to England.

It is rumoured in well informed military circles that Sir Neville Chamberlain, our Commander-in-Chief, has decided that a Camp of Exercise shall be held at Bangalore or Bellary some time in November next, and arrangements are being made for the carrying out of the measure. Only British and native troops serving in this Presidency or belonging to the 'Madras' Army will be present at the Camp of Exercise, which whether held at Bangalore or Bellary will be formed in two divisions and four brigades. The commanding officers have not been named yet; in fact, I do not believe that they have been any of them selected yet.

The subject of conversation in respectable Mahomedan circles, just now, is the (reported) approaching visit of the Prince of Arcot to England. The present Prince, who by the way is a nephew of the late Prince Azim Jah, who fought so persistently but failed so signally to be recognised by the Government both here and at home as Nabob of the Carnatic, proceeds to England with his Secretary, Hyder Jung Bahadoor, who was also Secretary to the late Prince and the prime mover in his unfortunate, though undoubtedly honest, cause to reopen the question of family claim to the Nabobship. The Prince has some powerful friends in Parliament just now who have been solicited and have promised to move, second, and support a resolution in the House to the effect that "a humble address be presented to Her Imperial Majesty praying that she may be graciously pleased to recognise the claims of the Prince of Arcot to the title and dignity of Nabob of the Carnatic and to the rights, privilege, and revenues thereunto belonging." Among these friends in Parliament, though by no means the most influential among them, is Sir George Balfour, late of the Madras Artillery, who is intimately acquainted with the history of the Carnatic family. Sir George is the brother of Surgeon General Balfour, the present head of the Indian Medical Department of the Madras Presidency, who for many years held the appointment of Government Agent at Chepauk, the residence of the late Prince, as well as the appointment of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. Dr. Balfour will himself be in England very shortly and his evidence will be of considerable importance to the Prince. The general belief among the Mahomedans is that the Prince's claim will be acknowledged on a reconsideration of the subject; and that reinstation will follow, while some among them think that he will not be restored to the *musnud* but will receive some personal compensating advantage.

Government has published a report of the murders committed in this Presidency—Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin excepted—during the past official year, from which it appears that 265 murders were committed during 1875-76, or about the same number of the previous year—269. In 30 cases the murderers committed suicide; 90 cases were prosecuted to conviction. Deducting the cases in which justice was frustrated by the suicide of the murderers, 38·3 per cent. of murders committed were detected and brought to conviction and 137 persons were convicted in the 90 cases. The average of persons convicted to persons arrested is 29·7 per cent. Although the aggregate detective results do not reach a high standard, they nevertheless bear comparison with the results in England in all respects other than the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested.

Our University Senate House is fast progressing and it will not be long ere the finishing stroke is applied to it. It is said that it will be completed by the end of August, and that the Governor will be asked to open it early the following month. For a description your readers must wait till my next.

The Madras Hunt is preparing vigorously for the next season. Forty couples of hounds are now on their way out from England, twenty of which are expected to arrive here about the middle of the next month and the remainder a fortnight later.

A circular issued by the President is going round to the members of the local Trade Association "for opinion" on a resolution which is to be put forward at the next meeting of that body to the effect "that a portion of their funds shall be held available for the expense of opposing the applications of insolvents for the benefit of "the Act" in cases in which members are interested and in which it would be advantageous to do so."

BOMBAY.

Indian Travellers' Guide for Aug., 1876, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab, and Delhi, and several other lines of railway, is now ready and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Price annas eight.

Breach of Trust.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a grain dealer, named Ludda Mowjee, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Pragjee Ludda, a servant in the employ of the complainant, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 170.

Cruelty to Animals.—Pestonjee Shapoorjee and Rajee Juthra, rekda drivers, were yesterday fined Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively, by Mr. DosabhoyFramjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court two other cart drivers, named Thavur Cutchra and Tookaram Peelajee were fined yesterday Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for a similar offence as the above, the former charged at the instance of a native police constable and the latter at the instance of Mr. R. Natty, also an agent to the same Society as Mr. Smith.

Kidnapping.—A Mahomedan woman, named Murriam appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Jumnee, woman, whom complainant charges with kidnapping her son, aged nine years, named Khodabux, from her lawful guardianship. The accused, it appears about three months ago, got the consent of the complainant to take her son Khodabux to Mama Hajanee at Breach Candy, promising to bring him back on the same day, which accused failed to do, since which occasion complainant had not heard what had become of her son. Upon enquiries she was informed by one Sobrathee who came from Malligaum that her son Khodabux was there with the accused Jumnee and her husband.

A Ship's Steward in Trouble.—Ranoo Santan Gomez, a Portuguese, steward of the British ship Waterloo, was yesterday charged at the instance of Captain Thomas Grierson, the master of that vessel, with embezzling four pieces of bar soap which is a portion of the ship's stores and the property of the ship, and further charged with assaulting Mr. J. Grant, the chief officer of that vessel. The evidence of Captain Grierson went to show that defendant throughout the voyage out was exceedingly troublesome, and frequently admitting that he had about £200 in his box which was always kept open. On arriving in this port yesterday, the captain hoisted the police flag in order to ascertain how defendant got possessed of so much money. On a police officer examining defendant's box he found four pieces of bar soap (produced) which the captain identified as the ship's property. Mr. Inspector Ingram, of the Water Police, deposed that on searching defendant's box he found ninety-five sovereigns and the four pieces of soap. Defendant was lying in his bunk in a state of intoxication from drink and abusing the officers of that vessel when he (Mr. Ingram) went on board and searched defendant's box which was pointed out as belonging to defendant. Mr. J. Grant, the chief officer of the Waterloo, said that on Monday defendant was drunk and smashing cups and saucers and plates and whatever came into his hands. On persuading him to desist from breaking the ship's property, defendant suddenly turned round and kicked him on his leg. The above statements were corroborated by other witnesses. His Worship in disposing of the case upon the evidence adduced adjudged the defendant guilty on both the charges and sentenced him to a term of eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal offices, when there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay; Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, Naorojee Furdoonjee, and Dadabhoy Naorojee. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

Testing officer for the Tulsi pipes.

The first matter was a further consideration of the tenders for the appointment of testing officer of the iron pipes, &c., for the new water works.

It appeared that Colonel Hancock, Mr. Walton, and others recommended Mr. Manning.

The Chairman said that, to his mind Mr. Manning was the only person to be recommended for the office. He did not know many of those who tendered; and as the simple question was of character, he would prefer Mr. Manning.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee was of opinion that it would be but justice to nominate Mr. Manning to the post.

The Chairman said that, of the four forms of tender Mr. Manning gave, he would prefer the last form—namely, £1,800, or 2 per cent. commission. If they preferred this form, they knew what the amount was; in the other case they did not know what the amount might be.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Manning:—

7, Westminster Chambers, London, June 9th 1876.

To W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I have received your two letters of the 3rd and 10th April, in which you state that the arrangement made with me for inspecting and testing the pipes for the Bombay water works cannot be carried out; and that under clause 56 of the Municipal Act the services of an engineer must be advertised for. On reading the report of the discussion which took place at a meeting of the Town Council on this question, I observed that my appointment was objected to on the ground that the remuneration agreed upon was excessive, and would amount to so large a sum as £4,000. How that sum was arrived at I am at a loss to understand, as the weight of cast iron pipes is but 18,000 tons, and as the pipe ought, and probably will be made for from £5-15-0 to £6 per ton, the total cost will be, say, £106,000, 2 per cent of which is £2,120. Had you been content with the usual class of inspection, I could have done the work for less than that, but you made it a condition that I should personally inspect and test such a large per centage of the pipes, that it would practically have necessitated my devoting almost the whole of my available time to the work for probably the next two years. In addition to this I undertook to pay all expenses, and as the work might have been given to three or four separate contractors, some possibly Belgian or French, I should have been obliged to employ assistants to help me while I was moving from one place to the other. I need hardly say that your instructions could not have been carried out conscientiously, without incurring heavy expenses, and I am sure that, under the circumstances, no important person could consider my charge other than moderate. I trust therefore that you will lay my explanation before the Town Council, and that on full consideration it will be seen that the criticism so freely bestowed on the arrangement with me was unmerited. My position now is that my tender is known, set up as it were as a mark for others to bid against and I need hardly add how professionally injurious it will be to me if, after I have been permitted, in accordance with the arrangement which was made, to publish advertisements, implying that I am to be the engineer employed in England in connection with this contract, the work is publicly taken out of my hands. Under these circumstances, my best course, if not my only alternative, appears to be to say that rather than lose the work after what has been announced, I am prepared to undertake it for the amount of any lower tender which you might deem as acceptable, and affording due security for efficient inspection and testing, should yourself and the Town Council think fit to entrust it to me on such terms. I have not yet seen the advertisement inviting engineers to tender, but it is possible you may have modified the conditions of the testing officer's duties, and that I may be able to submit a revised tender by next mail.—I am, &c.,

J. R. Manning.

Mr. Dadabhoy asked if Mr. Manning was to give his personal attention to the work, or if he was to get an assistant to do some of it?

The Commissioner said Mr. Manning was to give his personal attention to the whole of the testing work.

Mr. Dadabhoy thought that he might have assistance in the inspection, but that in the testing he should give his personal attention.

Mr. Rogay—Is his tender the lowest of all?

The Chairman, without mentioning any names, gave the amounts of the tenders, some of which were for £743, £900, £920, £1,000, £2,000, £4,500, &c., and said he was in favour of Mr. Manning's at £1,800.

Mr. Raghunath—This very application from Mr. Manning for the post of testing officer is inconsistent with the alleged statement in the press that he always holds in his pocket a signed agreement from the Municipal Commissioner, and that the advertisement for tenders was nothing but a farce. Such misstatements ought to be publicly contradicted by the Council.

The Commissioner said what Mr. Raghunath referred to was clearly a misstatement; and mentioned that one of the tenders was for 1 per cent. commission. Among those who tendered were Mr. Macdonald, of the Municipal workshops; Mr. Clarke, engineer of the Calcutta water works, whose tender was for 2½ per cent. commission; Mr. Mackinon, formerly Deputy Executive Engineer here; and others.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen, and carried unanimously, That the tender of Mr. Manning for the performance of the duties of testing officer for the iron work for the new water works be accepted; and that his remuneration be £1,800, to include all charges, to be paid monthly.

The monthly payment to be made to Mr. Manning was understood to be £75.

Sanction given.

Sanction was given by the Council to an advance from the cash balance of Rs. 266-13-6 for payment of bills on account of the new water works, pending the receip

The consuls or delegates of the Powers to preside over the application of the forms in general, and of the measures of repatriation in particular." A considerable step, it is added, would be taken towards pacification if an arrangement could be at once concluded on this basis, and put in operation by the return of the refugees and the appointment of a Mixed Commission. Lastly comes the all important addition, that if the armistice expires without the object of the powers being attained "the three Imperial Courts are of opinion that it will become necessary to reinforce diplomatic action by the sanction of an understanding with a view to those efficacious measures which would appear to be demanded, in the interest of general peace, to arrest the mischief and prevent its further development."

Here, then, is the Berlin Memorandum, and the first thing that strikes us about it is the remarkably free use which is made of the Salonica murders and the danger to be anticipated from the recurrence of similar outrages. Three or four times is this argument reiterated in the document before us; but the apprehensions of a general religious rising of the Mahommedans against the Christians have received, to say the least, a singular commentary in the events of the last few days. It now appears that the danger of religious war was not all on one side, and that an attack may be made by Christians on Mahommedans, in which the passions of fanaticism may be just as recklessly enlisted. But the main point of the Memorandum—that characteristic of it which must strike every impartial reader—is its cynically deliberate avoidance of the inferences in favour of Turkey which may be drawn from its very admissions. From one end of the Memorandum to the other there is not the least recognition of the fact that no opportunity whatever has been given to the Porte to carry out its reforms; and this omission is the more daring because of the perfect frankness with which the case is stated.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

(*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*)

It may seem surprising, yet it is a fact, that, although mission operations have been carried on in Northern India for upwards of fifty years, yet no commentary on the entire New Testament has, up to the present time, been prepared and printed. The desirableness of such a work, with a view to fitting native converts for the office of the Christian ministry is self-evident. India cannot be fully evangelized by foreigners. If there were no other reason why this could not be, the expense connected with such an agency, if at all adequate to the work to be done, could not be borne by any section of the Christian Church. But, apart from that, it is evident, from the model presented to us in the labours of the Apostles, that they did not trust to themselves alone, but at once, after due preparation, admitted their converts to share with them the work of evangelizing. Some persons think that if in India we had, in this respect, imitated the Apostles more closely, the work would have been much further advanced than it is now, and, doubtless, this view of the case is worthy of serious consideration. Of course, the first and principal work was to render the original Hebrew and Greek Scriptures into the chief languages of India. This, in the most favourable circumstances, could not be effected at once by a single translator, or a body of translators. The knowledge required, of the vernaculars into which it may be proposed to translate the Scriptures, is so great, that probably scarcely any one could be expected to possess it who had not made it a life-study. To have succeeded in producing an idiomatic version of the Old or New Testament must be cause for great joy and thankfulness. With the body of theological idiom thus supplied and stereotyped, it then becomes a possibility to execute a successful commentary on the various portions of the sacred Scriptures. It commends itself to our judgment that a person of long and large experience in writing the Hindustani language as editor of a vernacular paper for upward of twenty years, and afterwards as an author of books on various subjects, and finally as editor and revisor of the entire Bible in Hindustani, completing three separate editions, should preferably be requested to prepare a commentary on the Bible in Hindustani. It seems as though the one work fitted into the other, and to a degree qualified for its right performance. There is one drawback, however; for length of experience is connected with length of life, and the tried and well-used labourer has necessarily ceased to be youthful, and so he lacks some qualities which are essential to his success. In such case the combination of youth with age is the course indicated, and in preparing this commentary, it is satisfactory to know that Prof. Cotton Mather, the son of the Commentator, has kindly assisted in the work of proof-correcting from Matthew to Revelation.

The Annotated Paragraph Bible, of which the New Testament portion has been translated, was prepared in English by the Tract and Book Society, with the view of having it rendered into the principal vernaculars of India and Ceylon. In four of those languages the work was commenced; viz., Tamil, Marathi, Singhalese, and Hindustani. In two only has the New Testament been completed, viz., Tamil and Hindustani. That in Tamil, has been executed by the Rev. W. T. Satyanadhan of the Church Missionary Society, and has been printed in the Tamil Characters in Madras. By the last mail, information has reached the Society that the entire edition, of 2,000 copies has been sold in the s[pace] space of three months. The translation occupied [a]nadhan for five years, but probably, as it is [s]aid that he gave up his other duties, only his [t]ime was employed in the work. The Hinde[s]tamentary was completed in two years, the c[o]mpletion regarding that as his substantive employme[n]t.

As this translation was undertaken at [t]he request of the North India Tract and Bo[o]k Society, when the Four Gospels [h]ad been completed and put to press, to send copies of the work to the Tract Society, and specially to such members of it as had had much experience in rendering into Hindustani, and who had also prepared commentaries on separate books of the New Testament. The gentlemen selected were the Rev. Mr. Fuchs, of the Church Missionary Society, who has written a commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, and the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of the London Missionary Society, who has written a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, and we understand that both of these gentlemen signified their entire approval of the work.

In a paper prepared by the Rev. Imamud-ud-din, read at the Allahabad Missionary Conference, and subsequently printed, occurs this passage:—"Muhammadans want a commentary on the Bible. The original meaning of the Bible is given them now. Where have they power to get foreign idioms and similes explained? Hence it is seen that they understand the Bible very confusedly, and bring forward all kinds of stupid objections, which keep them from the truth. Such a commentary is necessary as would meet and put far away the objections raised in this count (India), would show the beauties of God's Word, and would solve all difficulties. English and German commentaries they cannot read, and the arguments of these books do not destroy these objections, although they show forth the beauty of the Word very well. Hence we want an abridged commentary, not a full one; and if the members of this Conference would but divide the Bible into parts, they would soon do it all."—'Report of the General Missionary Conference held at Allahabad,' 1872-3, p. 53.

July 7, 1876. C. E. TREVELYAN.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK.

(*The Examiner.*)

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. By Mark Twain. London: Chatto and Windus.

This newest work of Mark Twain increases the difficulty of assigning that author a literary *habitat*. "American humourist" has for some time been recognised as too vague a label to attach to a writer whose 'Jumping Frog' and other early sketches have been reduced to mere fragments and ventures by such productions as 'The Innocents Abroad' and 'The New Pilgrim's Progress,' in which, while the humour is still fresh, there is present an equal art in graphic description of natural scenery, and a fine sense of what is genuinely impressive in the grandeurs of the past. Those who have travelled with Mark Twain with some curiosity to observe the effect of the ancient world interpreted by a very shrewd eye, fresh from the newest outcome of civilisation, may have expected to find antiquity turned into a solemn joke, but they can hardly have failed to discover a fine discrimination present at each step in the path of the "new pilgrim;" while he sheds tears of a kind hardly relished by the superstitious or sentimental over the supposed grave of his deceased parent Adam, he can "listen deep" when any true theme from the buried world reaches his ear. Without being pathetic he is sympathetic, and there is also an innate refinement in his genius felt in every subject it selects and in his treatment of it. 'Tom Sawyer' carries us to an altogether novel region, and along with these characteristics displays a somewhat puzzling variety of abilities. There is something almost stately in the simplicity with which he invites us to turn our attention to the affairs of some boys and girls growing up on the far frontiers of American civilisation. With the Eastern Question upon us, and crowned heads arrayed on the political stage, it may be with some surprise that we find our interest demanded in sundry Western questions that are solving themselves through a *dramatis personæ* of humble folk whose complications occur in a St. Petersburg situated on the Missouri river. Our manager, we feel quite sure, would not for a moment allow us to consider that any other St Petersburg is of equal importance to that for which he claims our attention. What is the deposition, death or enthronement of a Sultan compared with the tragical death of "Injun Joe," the murderer, accidentally buried and entombed in the cavern where his stolen treasures are hid? There he was found.

"The poor unfortunate had starved to death. In one place near at hand, a stalagmite had been slowly growing up from the ground for ages, builded by the water-drip from a stalactite overhead. The captive had broken off the stalagmite, and upon the stump had place a stone wherein he had scooped a shallow hollow to catch the precious drop that fell once in every twenty minutes, with the dreary regularity of a clock-tick—a dessert-spoonful once in four-and-twenty hours. That drop was falling when the Pyramids were new; when Troy fell; when the foundations of Rome were laid; when Christ was crucified; when the Conqueror created the British Empire; when Columbus sailed; when the massacre at Lexington was 'news.' It is falling now; it will be still falling when all these things shall have sunk down the afternoon of history and the twilight of tradition, and been swallowed up in the thick night of oblivion. Has everything a purpose and a mission? Did this drop fall patiently during five thousand years to be ready for this flitting human insect's need, and has it another important object to accomplish ten thousand years to come? No matter. It is many and many a year since the hapless half-breed scooped out the stone to catch the priceless drops, but to this day the tourist stares longest at that pathetic stone and that slow dropping water when he comes to see the wonders of McDougal's cave. Injun Joe's cup stands first in the list of the cavern's marvels; even 'Aladdin's Palace' cannot rival it."

In such writing as this we seem to be reading some classic fable, such as the Persian Sádi might point with his moral, "Set not your heart on things that are transitory; the Tigris will run through Bagdat after the race of Caliphs is extinct." Nor is this feeling of the dignity of his subject absent when the author is describing the most amusing incidents. Indeed, a great deal of Mark Twain's humour consists in the serious—even at times severe—style in which he narrates his stories and pourtrays his scenes as one who feels that the universal laws are playing through the very slightest of them. The following is a scene in which the principal actors are a dog, a boy, and a beetle, the place being the chapel:—

"The minister gave out his text and droned along monotonously through an argument which was so prosy that many a head by and by began to nod—and yet it was an argument that dealt in limitless fire and brimstone, and thinned the predestined elect down to a company so small as to be hardly worth the saving. Tom counted the pages of the sermon; after church he always knew how many pages there had been, but he seldom knew anything else about the discourse. However, this time he was really interested for a little while. The minister made a grand and moving picture of the assembling together of the world's hosts at the millennium when the lion and the lamb should lie down together and a little child should lead them. But the pathos, the lesson, the moral of the great spectacle were lost upon the boy; he only thought of the conspicuousness of the principal character before the congregation when the ordeal was over and the [b]enediction pronounced.

[Tom] went home quite cheerful, thinking to [h]imself that there was some satisfaction about divine [s]ervices when there was a bit of variety in it. He had no particular marring thought; he was willing that the [m]inister should play with his pinch-bug; but he did not think it was upright in him to carry it off."

The scene we have selected is not so laughable, perhaps, as some others in the volume, but it indicates very well the kind of art in which Mark Twain is pre-eminent in our time. Every movement of boy, beetle and poodle, is described not merely with precision, but with a subtle sense of meaning in every movement. Everything is alive, and every face physiognomical. From a novel so replete with good things, and one so full of significance, as it brings before us what we can feel is the real spirit of home life in the far West there is no possibility of obtaining extracts which will convey to the reader any idea of the purport of it. [T]he scenes and characters cannot be really [s]evered from their grouping and environment. The [b]ook will no doubt be a great favourite with boys, [a]nd we trust in good part have been intended; [f]or boys we should say that it might be [r]ead by philosophers and poets. The interior [m]onotony of everyday experiences, of small village [l]ife, of the stages of civilisation and in the direction of [t]hin material for a romance; but still it is at just that same little pioneer point that humanity is growing with the greatest freedom, and unfolding some of its unprescribed tendencies. We can, indeed, hardly imagine a more felicitous task for a man of genius to have accomplished than to have seized the silient, picturesque, droll, and at the same time most significant features of human life as he has himself lived it and witnessed it, in a region where it is continually modified in relation to new circumstances. The chief fault of the story is its brevity, and it will, we doubt not, be widely and thoroughly enjoyed by young and old for its fun and its philosophy.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to MESSRS. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

FOR SALE AT A CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE
A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS
INDIGENOUS TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
COMPILED BY
PANDURANG GOPAL, G.G.M.C.
Octavo Size, demy paper-wrapped, Price As. 8.

*** This Hand-book supplies the reader at a glance with the available knowledge of the therapeutic properties of the more important vegetable remedies found in the Bombay Presidency. Apply for copies to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co, Rampart Row.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE
GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
A SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, 15 hands high, well up to 18 stone, broken to saddle and is an exceedingly good mover, Rs. 1,200.

An Iron Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

A compactly built Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-2 high, broken Charger and a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 900.

A Chesnut Australian Cob, 16-2 high, well bred and very handsome, perfectly quiet under saddle, has carried 17 stone, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Australian, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid Dog Cart horse and showy under saddle, Rs. 400.

A powerful Bay Arab horse, is well broken to single harness, makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Grey Arab, 14-1½ high, has been ridden as an Adjutant's Charger, Rs. 250.

A most compactly built Grey Pegu Pony, 7 years, 12-2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet in saddle, Rs. 350.

A very well bred white Arab, 7 years off, 14-2 high, has carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 600.

A strongly built well-bred Bay Australian Mare, aged, 15-1 high steady in single or double harness, well adapted for a Brougham, Rs. 400.

A Chestnut Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, makes a showy saddle horse and goes in single or double harness.

A thorough-bred bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-2½ high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog Cart horse, Rs. 600.

A Black Arab, aged, 14-2½ high, an excellent Brougham or Shigram horse, Rs. 250.

A powerful Black Australian Brougham horse, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th July 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
" " " " keyless 185
" " enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts' Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	23 0	...	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), a very choice and superior	37 0	...	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	...
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	...
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	...
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	...
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	...
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	...
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	...
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12	...
CHATEAU LEOVILLE "	18 8	10 8	...
PAUILLAC "	17 0	9 8	...
ST. ESTEPHE "	15 8	8 12	...
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	...
SAUTERNE "	17 8	9 12	...
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8	...
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0	...
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	...

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0	...
CHAMBERTIN	21 8	11 8	...
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8	...

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunenberger	28 8	16 12	...
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	...
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	...
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	...
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	...

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	..
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	..
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	..
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	..
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	..
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	..
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	..	..
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	..	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 8	M6 8	
" RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
" RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
" JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..	..
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	..	..
Do do, ** Stars	26 0	..	..
Do do *** Stars	28 0	..	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	..	..
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	..	..
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	..	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	..	..
Do * one Star Flasks	...	15 0	..
Do ** two Stars	29 0	..	..
Do *** three "	32 0	..	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	..	..
Do *** Stars	27 0	..	..
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	..	..
EXSHAW'S No. 1	39 8	..	..
Do No. 2	23 0	..	..
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	27 0	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 8	9 8	
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks..	26 0	15 8	
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0	
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...	
RUM, Jamaica	22 0	..	
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..	
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12	
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 8	3 0	
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0	
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..	
BITTERS GIRUNDIN	20 0	..	
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8	
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest.	40 0	25 0	
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do do..	40 0	..	
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0	
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	..	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Piagniol's)	15 0	..	
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	..	
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	..	

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.	6 8	4 8	
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...	
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	6 8	4 0	

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM & CO. beg to announce they have just received a SPECIAL shipment of their CELEBRATED Hosiery.

GENTS' BANIAN OR UNDERVESTS.

17 Fine Gauze, a very superior make, of the finest Merino. Chest Measure—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches.
Rs.	3-12	4	4-8	5	5-8 each.

40 Gauze; this is the finest Merino we have, a most durable article shrinkless—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-8	6-0	6-8	7-0	7-8 each

32 Indian Gauze; these Banians of Silk and Wool, are the most been considered the best have always made for Indies—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	6-0	6-8	7-0	7-8	8-0 each

36 Grey Merino Vests, suitable for the cold season or English wear during the Summer and Autumn—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8	7-0 each

White Merino, same make and prices as above.

White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked Wool—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-0	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.

Polo or Boating Jeseys white { 6 to 8 } each.

Striped Scarlet or Blue .. { 7 to 8 } each.

Navy Blue ..... 6 8 to 8 8

GENTS' LONG DRAWERS.

Grey Gauze Merino, double seated, a useful article—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	8-0	8-8	9-0	9-8	10 each.

White Merino as above.

32 Indian Gauze, same make as Vests, double seated—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	10-8	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8 each.

Brown Dress Cotton, a useful article for

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	3-8	4-0	4-8	5-0	5-8 each.

Fine Merino short Drawers, fitting closely above the Knee—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.

White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked wool—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	7-0	7-8	8 0	8-8	9-0 each.

Knickerbocker Hose for Sportsmen, 5-8 pr.

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Drab Fancy Striped double Heels and Feet, soft and shrinkless Rs. } Doz. 13 0

Drab Merino 1 inch Blue, White, Scarlet Stripes ..... Rs. } Doz. 23 8

Drab, Fawn and Silver Grey, a most useful Sock ..... Rs. } Doz. 23 0

Real Scotch Grey Lam's wool per doz ..... Rs. } 35 0

Derby Ribbed Heather Mixtures per doz ..... Rs. } 35 0

Cotton Socks, Fine Brown ..... Rs. } 8

Extra Quality double Heels and Feet ..... Rs. } 13 8

Fancy Stripe and Scarlet 1 inch, Blue, Violet ..... Rs. } 23 0

Best Brown or Slate Thread ..... Rs. } 22 8

Real Balbriggan 30 0

Black Silk for Special Wear, per pair ..... Rs. } 8 8

Black or White Thigh Hose, per pair ..... Rs. } 25 0

A Large assortment of Ladies and Children's Hosiery.

Ten per cent Discount for Prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1876. 10, Rampart Row.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

*Orders from